



A tense moment at the Danish goal at the World Cup preliminary match between the USSR and Denmark (white jerseys) teams. Photo by Boris Kaulman

11 finalists already qualified

Three more national teams qualified for the football World Cup finals in the preliminaries held last Wednesday. The finals are to be played in Mexico next summer. The latest national teams to qualify are the teams of West Germany, Spain and Bulgaria. They have joined the teams from Italy, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Poland, Canada and Hungary.

The Bulgarians, who stepped up their game perceptively recently, left no hopes for the Leningrad team, beating it 3-1. In the fourth group the team of France, current European champion, will be competing with the Yugoslavian team for the right to play in the finals.

The West German team drew the game with Sweden 2-2 (second group) and qualified for the finals. The West German national team plays rather poorly in friendly matches but is superb in official matches. In six matches it lost only one point. The preliminaries are over in the seventh group, too. Spain, beating Iceland 2-1, qualified for the finals. The team from Scotland, which placed second in the group, will have to play with the winner in the Oceania group to decide which team

will get the right to go to Mexico. And the USSR team, which plays in the sixth group, won 1-0 against Denmark, with a 100,000 strong audience cheering them on at the Lenin Central Stadium in a World Cup preliminary, and has considerably bettered its chances for qualifying for the finals. Prolasov, a forward on the USSR team, scored the winning goal at the 50th minute of the game. The USSR has to play two more preliminaries and both of them at home. On October 16 it will host Ireland and a fortnight later—Norway.

CHESS: THE GAMES CONTINUE

After eight games and one adjourned, the score in the world chess title match remained 4.5-3.5 (1) in favour of Anatoly Karpov. To remind the reader—we last met after the seventh game in the match.

It looked as if the eighth game in the Anatoly Karpov-Garry Kasparov match was heading for a speedy draw. But that was only how it seemed. In real life it took two full days to play.

The world champion played White. The Queen's gambit again appeared on the board. At first the rivals performed in the same way as in one of their previous games. Afterwards they swerved from the well-beaten paths. There were many exchanges, and many of the grandmasters, including Lev Polugayevsky who came back from

a tournament in the Netherlands, were already forecasting a draw. But...

The game as in the fourth game, for example, Karpov decided to find a way to strengthen his position. As a result of very complex manoeuvring he won a pawn and the game was adjourned. Even though the pre-analysis showed that White's extra pawn could hardly yield a victory, still Karpov decided to check up on it in play, for one can play the end game in various ways. However, the challenger also did his homework properly so that after ten more moves in the resumed game Karpov had to agree to a draw.

The ninth game, in which Kasparov played White and in which the Spanish game was played for the second time, was

also adjourned. The Spanish opening was played for the first time in the fifth game which Karpov won. Still it was the champion who resorted to unorthodox continuations first. Why?

Simply because, as Grandmaster Mark Taimanov and all the other experts said, both the players had, of course, "brushed up" on the old version. Still, Black's position seemed to be in jeopardy at some moments. However Kasparov, apparently still remembering the preceding failures, acted obviously irresolutely during these moments. The world champion managed to counter all the threats. According to the experts' forecasts the sides had approximately equal chances.

A third of the planned games has been played and the second third of the match has started.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

CAC HANGS GOOSE EGGS ON ITS RIVALS

The start of the USSR ice-hockey championship in the Top League has not produced practically any surprises. After two rounds the Central Army Club (CAC) team, the current national champion, captured the lead scoring 13-0 against its opponents. The CAC won its first game vs Gorky Torpedo 7-0 and the second—vs Moscow Spartak 6-0.

The Dynamo teams from Moscow and Riga scored four points each. Of course, it is too early as yet to make any conclusions, but still it is unusual to see Riga Dynamo among the leaders and occupying the uncustomary for it high second place. As for the Moscow Dynamo, the runner-up at the last national championship, its players, demonstrating an attacking style, have displayed their firm intention to battle for the gold medals against the CAC.

The Kiev Sokol, last year's bronze medal winner, has three points and is now in the fourth place, and, apparently has decided to get firmly entrenched

among the medal-winning teams. The Moscow Spartak, one of the most popular Soviet teams which performed rather poorly in the last season, has not yet revealed all of its possibilities. People expect the restoration of former fame from the team which used to supply many of its players to the national team and the appearance of top players on its line-up. The key hopes are connected, above all, with the new senior coach of the team Boris Mayorov, Olympic champion and formerly forward on the Spartak and national teams. He has accepted a disheartening clockwork, so to speak.

However, I think the team does have at his disposal the necessary material to reassemble the team, because playing on the team now are experienced, well-known and young players. It is necessary now to restore the former Spartak image, which helped the team to cope with all problems and to win the decisive game. Alexander BUTSIN



CAC vs Gorky Torpedo.

Photo by Sergei Chelidze

Delegated to Mexico

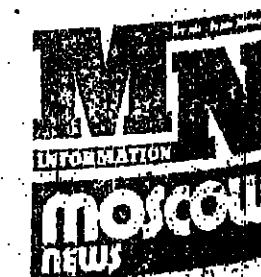
The International Olympic Committee decided to delegate its representative to Mexico to inspect on the spot the aftermath of the earthquake. The

IOC communiqué, issued in Lausanne, says that this is to render assistance to the people and athletes of this country, the part of the IOC.

NO REASON TO CHANGE VENUE

At the present moment we have no reasons to change the venue or postpone the 1986 World Cup. This was disclosed at a press conference in the Brazilian town of Teresina, by Joao Havelange, President of the International Football Association (FIFA).

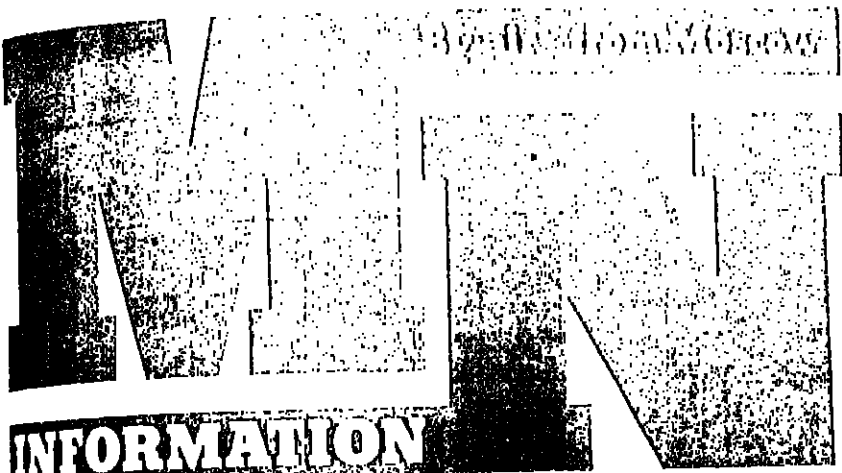
He added that the above mentioned measure could have been taken only in case of a corresponding official request from the President of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid, as was the case of Colombia's request to host the Cup in 1986.



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Didier Ratsiraka on visit

The President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Andrei Gromyko, has held discussions in the Kremlin with the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, General Secretary of the Malagasy Revolutionary Party (Avant-Garde la Révolution Malgache), Didier Ratsiraka.

The Malagasy President is on a working visit to the USSR at the invitation of Soviet leaders. Besides Moscow, he has been on a sightseeing tour of the Russian capital of Riga. He has also visited Salspils, a town outside Riga, and which has a Memorial Ensemble in memory of victims of the Nazi terror in World War II.

Doctors oppose military threat

In Moscow members of the medical public recently held a meeting devoted to the International Day of Doctors of the World for Peace. The meeting was addressed by Academician Gennady Chazov, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of the Organization, Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

The Soviet medical profession has more than sixty thousand members in this public anti-war organization.

For a zone of peace

Jakarta. Cessation of the arms race, peaceful coexistence and renunciation of the use of force in controversial issues have been urged by delegates to the 8th session of the General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization. Representatives were Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. Australia, Canada and Japan sent observers. The session expressed the desire to work for the setting up of a zone of peace in South-East Asia.

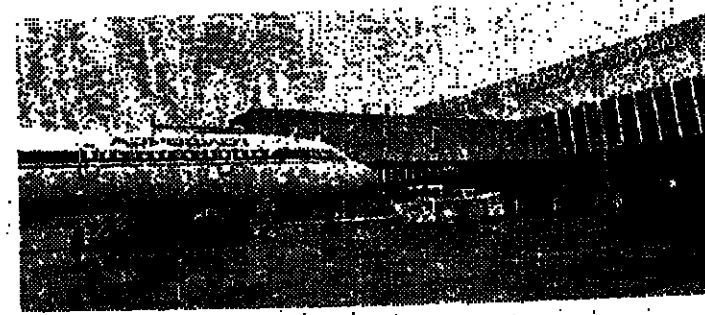
Cooperation expands

Further expansion of economic links between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been discussed at the second Moscow meeting of the Soviet-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission on trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It was noted that since the first meeting major efforts had gone into important joint projects in power engineering, agriculture, transport, communications, training of skilled personnel, etc.

CARGO AIR TERMINAL OPENED AT SHEREMETYEVO

An automatic cargo terminal has been opened at the Sheremetyevo International airport near Moscow. Together with Soviet specialists and building organizations, it was designed and built by the Finnish firm Polar and other foreign companies. The terminal, with an area of 36 hectares, can handle

150,000 tonnes of various cargoes a year. From its two berths, the cargoes will immediately go into all sorts of passenger and cargo planes run by Aeroflot and foreign air lines. This will increase considerably the cargo transportation by international air lines.



At the new cargo terminal.

Mexico: situation returning to normal

Mexico City. Rescue efforts are continuing following the two earthquakes that shook the Mexican capital two weeks ago. Local rescue services are being assisted by experts from the United States, West Germany, France and Switzerland. Specialized teams, electronic instruments and other sophisticated equipment are used to locate

survivors still trapped in the ruins.

According to preliminary estimates made by Mexican economists, material damage caused by the two tremors stands at 5,000 million dollars. Hundreds of houses and office blocks have to be repaired and much will have to be done to restore municipal services —

water supply, sewage, power transmission lines and telephones.

Life in the Mexican capital is gradually returning to normal. Most government offices and departments have resumed their activities, public transport is working normally, banks and shops have reopened and classes have resumed at schools.

Ballet from Gansu



For a long time, Muscovites have had no opportunity of seeing Chinese traditional ballet. And now, as a reward for their long patience, they can watch the ballet, "The Silk Path," performed by a company from the Gansu province.

It is two hours of genuine enjoyment with music, plasticity of the dancers, costumes and sets. The ballet has an interesting plot, although its action takes place in the years of the Tang dynasty a thousand years ago. An important role in those years was played by the silk path which linked China with the countries of the West. The ballet is about how people have been seeking peace and friendship at all times.

Georgi Ivanov, Deputy USSR Minister of Culture, has described as "a great festival" the Chinese dancers' performance when he talked with them after seeing the ballet. In the 34 years of its existence, the ballet com-

pany of the Gansu province has grown into a highly professional one. It is now famous not only in China but in other countries as well. It has toured France, Japan and other countries with great success. It is now the turn of Muscovites to familiarize themselves with its formidable art. The company will also visit Leningrad and Riga.

"We are excited and happy to perform before Soviet audiences," says the leader of the company, Song Jingyun. The Soviet land is the Mecca of the ballet. But the Chinese ballet has been developing along a different road, and that is why it is interesting to Soviet lovers of this art.

"The realization that the performances will further contribute to the strengthening of friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples has been inspiring our entire company". Igor BORISOV

A scene from the ballet. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

The airport has a high-ceiling warehouse in which operations are carried out by an automatic system. Electronic instruments and a computer centre take cargoes under their control from the moment orders are received to deliver them to their destination. The system also controls the cargo-handling operations, the reception at the warehouse, storage, weighing, delivery to the addressees, customs operations and the filling of the necessary documents.

The new terminal will be able to receive very unusual cargoes, including those with extraordinary sizes. Next year, special rooms will be commissioned for plants and other to accommodate "travelling" animals.

The first to take off at the port was Aeroflot's Il-76, which was filled with 30 tonnes of printed matter in just half an hour. In future, a plane like this will take less than 20 minutes to load and 50 minutes to unload. The first cargo planes from other countries.



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Unbridled terrorism against Nicaragua

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Those young men and women, many of whom are still kept in Somoza military camps in Honduras and Costa Rica, have never done anybody any harm. They were teaching peasants to read and write, said D. Ortega. The thousands of Nicaraguans who have been kidnapped since the United States began its criminal aggression are hostages for the White House, he said.

Weinberger defends SDI

Washington. The American administration has launched a mass propaganda campaign to make Americans accept the "star wars" programme aimed at total militarization of outer space.

Speaking at a meeting with Republican staff members of the Senate, the Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger alleged that the "star wars" pro-

gramme offers more hope than any other strategic doctrine over the past century. Weinberger obviously made his remarks as a reply to a report presented by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. The authors of the report conclude that an anti-missile system with space-based elements would lead to an uncontrollable race in offensive weapons.

Another nuclear test in Nevada

Washington. The United States has carried out another underground nuclear test. An official report says the nuclear device, exploded on September 27 at a range in Nevada, yielded twenty kilotons. The AP news agency notes that this was the eleventh test this year and that not all nuclear tests in the

United States are reported officially. Observers point out that the latest nuclear test in Nevada is the second officially announced by the United States after the Soviet decision to unilaterally suspend all nuclear explosions came into effect on August 6.

Japan worked on A bomb

Tokyo. Militaristic circles in Japan worked at rapid rates on the development of the atomic bomb during the Second World War.

This was testified by prominent physicist, Professor of Kyoto University, Masahiro Itoh, who after 40 years of silence, disclosed many unknown facts about Tokyo's secret "race" for nuclear weapons.

In the '40s, he writes in the magazine "Shukan Posuto", two secret centres were operating in Japan, conducting research into the splitting of Uranium-235 and

developing the atomic bomb. The armed forces command ordered them speed up these works in 1943, when the historic victory of the Soviet Army finally frustrated the hopes of the fascist axis for a victory.

The feverish attempts to develop the atomic bomb continued right up to the surrender of the militaristic clique, which hoped to change the course of hostilities with the help of the new "superweapon". There were reckless plans to form special units of kamikaze, to control planes and submarines stuffed with nuclear explosives.



People, don't you ever like my weathercock?
Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

Well-founded anxiety

Ankara. With reference to US sources the Turkish press reports that on the country's territory there are 500 American nuclear warheads, which have been in a state of combat readiness for two years. The newspaper "Hürriyet" writes that the air units which

this weapon is assigned to, are ready for action at any time. The comments of the local press note with alarm that the "growth of the nuclear presence in Turkey has reached an aggressive level" and that nuclear weapons on the country's territory create serious problems for it.

New Zealand sticks to anti-nuclear stand

Wellington. David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, has declared that his country intends to effectively ban nuclear arms from its territory. If such a stand of New Zealand remains "an irritating factor" in its relations with the US, as something not keeping with the ANZUS treaty, he said, then the latter will have to be abrogated. Deployment of nuclear arms on our territory "can cost our country too dearly," the Prime Minister said. We are for good relations with the US, he went on to say, but we won't agree that nuclear

arms should become a condition for their preservation.

Since last February the ANZUS alliance has been considered to be "inactive" and the US terminated military links with New Zealand after Wellington had refused to allow an American destroyer with nuclear arms aboard to call at New Zealand ports. In view of plans of the New Zealand Government to make such bans a law, Wellington has threatened to review its "strategic and military obligations" in respect of that country.

AROUND THE CASE OF 'RAINBOW WARRIOR'

Paris. Each day new facts come to light about the way the French secret services sabotaged the ship "Rainbow Warrior", to which the International environmental protection organization Greenpeace intended to cruise to the Mururoa Atoll, to protest French nuclear explosions.

"Le Monde" reports that the order to carry out this operation was given by former defense minister Charles Hernu. However, neither the President of France François Mitterrand, nor Prime Minister L. Fabius, according to the paper, were notified. But the military clique, and above all General G. Lacaze, who was at that time chief of staff of the armed forces, and General J. Saunier, former chief of the President's personal staff and now chief of staff of the armed forces, knew about the operation.

Admiral P. Lacoste, former chief of the main department of external security who was sacked several days ago, declared that he acted in accordance with the order received from the civil authorities. If he is called to account, said Lacoste, he will tell "the whole truth".

FACTS AND EVENTS

◎ The Washington administration has officially requested Congress for additional \$4 million dollars to beef up the police and security forces in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and a number of other Central American states.

◎ Warships and planes of five NATO countries will participate in large-scale naval manoeuvres, Baltops-85, to be held between October 7 and 15 this year.

◎ At the UN Headquarters there have been hearings into the operations of transnational corporations in southern Africa. Sharply condemned was the criminal collusion between the Western states supporting the transnationals and the apartheid regime in their efforts to perpetuate the colonial system in southern Africa.

Syria's principled position

Damascus. For many years we have been seeking peace based on the liberation of Israeli-occupied Arab lands and on ensuring the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and establishment of their own state. This was reiterated by the Syrian President, Hafez al-Assad, in an interview with Japanese television after his visit to Paris.

Speaking about the attempts to impose on Arabs separate to Israel, he stressed that such plans are aimed at the splitting and weakening of ranks of Arabs, seeking one after another, Israel's right to an international peace conference. This allows it to continue its expansionist course without committing itself to the international community, he said.

The president also said that Syria is working to prevent the expansion of the Israeli military conflict. The war, he stressed, damages not only the two states conflicting each other, but also the entire Arab world, including Syria.

US, JAPAN TO HOLD MAJOR EXERCISES

Tokyo. Major Japanese-American naval exercises over vast water expanses in the Pacific, as planned to begin early in October this year.

The newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" writes that by the continuation of the troops involved and the quantities of weapons to be used the manoeuvres will be much larger in scale than all the previous ones.

Taking part on the Japanese side will be 110 warships, including a number of submarines, 19 combat planes, and 23 combat servicemen. The United States will send 11 warships, including one aircraft carrier, to the area of the exercises off the Ogasawara Islands. For ten days the joint Japanese-American naval forces will train in operations like underground attack, air combat and "electronic war", the National Defence Department in Tokyo reports.

Doctors' anti-war recipes

London. The Movement "Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons" has called on doctors in Britain to tell their patients everywhere that the expenditure on the Trident missiles system is useless.

The organizers of the campaign point out that the Tories have been spending eleven thousand million pounds sterling on the Trident military programme while complaining that they have no money for war on poverty and diseases. It is time the doctors healed Britain's policies, says an appeal issued by the Movement. The "Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons" has decided to publish and disseminate anti-war leaflets to condemn the Tridentis.

The initiators of the new peace offensive include many prominent members of the medical profession — three Nobel Prize winners and thirty professors.

Willy Brandt against 'organized insanity'

Bonn. The Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, has written a book entitled "Organized Insanity — the Arms Race and Survival in the World". It has just come out of the press. Touching on the forthcoming Geneva summit between the Soviet leader and his American counterpart, Brandt notes that it can only be a success if "one does not question the right to exist, and if they agree that security can only be obtained on a mutual basis for the benefit of mankind".

W. Brandt, who is chairman of a commission on international development, notes the considerably worsened situation in some developing countries.

While official statistics put the number of children who die of starvation and diseases at only thousand a day, the author notes, an alarming record has been set this year as nearly 100 million people are expected to be starved to death throughout the world. In effect, this may become a death sentence on the world's population.



Chile. Fearing that the popular unrest will assume enormous proportions, the leader of the Chilean fascist military junta Pinochet has extended the state of emergency in his country by another six months. A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed along with a "state of danger in view of a threat to create internal disorder". The measures give sweeping powers to the repressive security forces.

◎ Police brutality against democratic elements.
Photo Prensa Latina—TASS

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

Washington. Leaders of 45 American public, anti-war, religious, black organizations and trade unions have sent a letter to President Reagan in which they call on him to respond positively to the Soviet proposal of a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The letter points out that the proposal offers an opportunity for overcoming the present deadlock at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. The unwillingness of the American administration to change its position can lead to escalation of the arms race both on earth and in outer space, the letter maintains.

Secret film from South Africa

Washington. This film was made secretly in South Africa without the knowledge of the authorities, states an inscription on the screen. It is succeeded by a film which registers on film Africans working like slaves in South African gold mines.

After this the audience sees one of the so-called Bantustans where dark-skinned residents of South Africa have been driven together. Half of the black children in these ghettos do not live more than five years, says the narrator. In sharp contrast with this misery, the camera turns to the fashionable "Whites Only" residential areas in Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, and Durban. This splendour is followed by scenes of police and military brutality in African quarters, and the merciless beatings and torture unleashed on those who fight the inhuman apartheid system.

This documentary evidence of the crimes perpetrated by the racist regime in Pretoria caused a burst of indignation among the audience — delegates attending the 15th annual conference organized by US congressmen. The apartheid system is modern fascism, said T. Bowser, trade union activist from South Africa. He added that as a system of oppression, apartheid is backed by the Reagan administration with the policies of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria.

Science and technology

SPIDERS-VEGETARIANS

The web of some spiders can be not only a trap for flying insects. Canadian researchers R. Smith and T. Monimben observed that in spring, when spiders are few, they behave in a strange way — very often spin a new web although no prey is caught by it in most cases. Having examined the Araneus Diadematus (the common garden spider) species the scientists found out that at this time the spiders eat vegetable food, mostly flower pollen trapped by their web nets.

AIR FOR... ROBOTS

The Bridgestone company — leading producers of car tyres and other technical rubber goods — has started the production of robots in Japan. Its section of robots in Japan is called peris have developed sophisticated automatic devices distinguished by being put into motion by compressed air. It is supplied into special rubber gears which transfer energy to the pulleys. In turn, the latter make the manipulators turn. The new robots are light and compact and can be used for dyeing, treatment and assembling parts and so on. Utilizing various qualities of technical rubber, Bridgestone intends to develop a series of robots for medicine, everyday activities and other purposes.

THE MOON AND EARTHQUAKE

Scientists at the University of California have worked out a new theory of forecasting earthquakes. Having analysed data on seismic activity over the past 50 years, the experts noticed a certain regularity between the position of the luminary and the occurrence of earthquakes. In California, for example, earthquakes look place either at 9 a.m. or at 9 p.m. when the Sun and the Moon were simultaneously in the west or in the east. The correctness of the new theory can be checked in the very near future — scientists predict a new strong earthquake of force 9 in California in 1987.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PLAYING WITH FIRE

The recent Ocean Safari-85 war games of the joint naval forces of NATO in the Atlantic were the biggest in the history of the Alliance, A. Menshakov and O. Yuryev write in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

Flocked into one huge armada were about 160 warships and auxiliary vessels of ten NATO countries. Among them were the aircraft carrier, Dwight D. Eisenhower, "Saratoga", "America", the battleship "Iowa", the British anti-submarine aircraft carrier "Illustrious" and others. More than 400 combat planes participated in the manoeuvres.

The aggressive essence of this regular demonstrative "muscle-flexing" by NATO is evident, note the authors. And still at the NATO offices they try to portray matters in such a way as the Ocean Safari-85 presented no danger. The commander of the NATO strike naval forces in the Atlantic, Vice-Admiral Mustin, in one of his statements, went as far as to express the wish that the Soviet Union would not perceive the manoeuvres as a provocation. One is tempted to ask, then, whether the Vice-Admiral would not like the Soviet Union to regard the perfection of NATO combat missions aimed at annihilating the Soviet Navy, the continuing approximation of the NATO manoeuvres to Soviet borders as "friendly acts" of solis?

FOR SECURITY IN ASIA

The Soviet Union's appeal for joint quest for ways to consolidate security in Asia and the Pacific basin — the vastest and densely populated part of the world — is having ever broader impact, writes PRAVDA observer V. Ovchinnikov. The Asian and Pacific regions can and must actively join the world process aimed at preventing thermonuclear holocaust, notes the author. This is facilitated by a number of factors: historic successes of the national liberation struggle, which gave rise to more than two dozen independent states; the upsurge of anti-war and anti-nuclear sentiments (a vivid example of this was the recent decision of 13 island states to prohibit the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone); enhancement of the international prestige and positive role of the non-alignment movement; the turn that has begun in the Soviet-Chinese relations towards their normalization; growing struggle of Asian states for a restructuring of international economic relations, for a new information order.

Despite the difference of positions on separate problems, stresses the author, the peoples of Asia are linked in the community of vital interests. They have identical tasks inherited, to a great extent, from the past and which face them in the future.

RABID WOLVES

Like hungry, furious wolves, the leaders of the counter-revolutionary packs in Pakistan are engaged in morbid, cat-and-dog scuffles with one another over each sop their overseas patrons throw to them, over each dollar the bandits received under the cover of "humanitarian aid". A. Kapralov writes in IZVESTIA.

Rich villas, Japanese-made cars, Persian rugs and American airconditioners are among the luxuries the ring-leaders of the "Islamic freedom fighters" enjoy, the author points out. Food and medical aid sent to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan are stolen and sold on Pakistani markets. The money earned this way goes to the bank accounts of the counter-revolutionary leaders. For instance, notorious Gulbuddin Hekmatiyar has transferred into his private account at the Swiss branch of the American Express Bank over 150,000 dollars out of the 300,000 that came from the US "Afghan Relief Committee" alone.

HAITI IS NOT IDYLIC COUNTRY

Tourist leaflets claiming that Haiti is "an almost idyllic country, and though its inhabitants are poor they cannot be called unhappy", sound like a mockery, I. Pshenichnikov writes in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

While the average annual income for 5,000,000 Haitians is less than 100 dollars, 0.8 per cent of the country's population, take in 44 per cent of the national income, the author notes, 4,000 families receive annual incomes of more than 100,000 dollars. The bourgeois elite rallies round their "life-long president, Jean-Claude Duvalier, to preserve their privileges and bank accounts in the United States of America.

Official White House spokesmen make no efforts to improve human rights situation in Haiti, notes the author. Meanwhile, more than 4,000 political prisoners are still languishing in jails and concentration camps and more than 30,000 Haitians annually flee the country for their lives. A real hunting campaign for freedom fighters has been launched in Haiti, stresses the author.

OF INTEREST

Spaghetti lovers indignant

It is said that Italians cannot do without pasta. This view has been to a great extent, reinforced by spaghetti, which is invariably offered at restaurants to foreign tourists visiting Italy. The Rome Central Institute of Statistics has noticed the view that spaghetti is the staple food in Italy, it turns out that every year, an Italian consumes 78.5 kilograms of bread and only 65 kilograms of spaghetti.

Computer made-fired

The authorities of an indoor swimming pool in a West German city have "discovered" a computer which served as a ticket checker at the entrance. It was programmed to allow in visitors who produced magnetic cards. It turned out, however, that for years the computer had been allowing in persons whose cards had expired long ago; it has now been replaced with a human doorman.

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Those young men and women, many of whom are still kept in Somoza military camps in Honduras and Costa Rica, have never done anybody any harm. They were teaching peasants to read and write, said D. Ortega. The thousands of Nicaraguans who have been kidnapped since the United States began its criminal aggression are hostages for the White House, he said.

Weinberger defends SDI

Washington. The American administration has launched a mass propaganda campaign to make Americans accept the "star wars" programme aimed at total militarization of outer space.

Speaking at a meeting with Republican staff members of the Senate, the Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger alleged that the "star wars" programme offers more hope than any other strategic doctrine over the past century. Weinberger obviously made his remarks as a reply to a report presented by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. The authors of the report conclude that an anti-missile system with space-based elements would lead to an uncontrollable race in offensive weapons.

Another nuclear test in Nevada

Washington. The United States has carried out another underground nuclear test. An official report says the nuclear device, exploded on September 27 at a range in Nevada, yielded twenty kilotonnes. The AP news agency notes that this was the eleventh test this year and that not all nuclear tests in the

United States are reported officially. Observers point out that the latest nuclear test in Nevada is the second officially announced by the United States after the Soviet decision to unilaterally suspend all nuclear explosions came into effect on August 6.

Japan worked on A bomb

Tokyo. Militaristic circles in Japan worked at rapid rates on the development of the atomic bomb during the Second World War.

This was testified by prominent physicist, Professor of Kyoto University Masahiro Ishida, who after 40 years of silence, disclosed many unknown facts about Tokyo's secret "race" for nuclear weapons.

In the '40s, he writes in the magazine "Shunan Post", two secret centres were operating in Japan, conducting research into the splitting of Uranium-235 and

developing the atomic bomb. The armed forces command ordered them speed up these works in 1943, when the historic victory of the Soviet Army finally frustrated the hopes of the fascist axis for a victory.

The feverish attempts to develop the atomic bomb continued right up to the surrender of the militaristic clique, which hoped to change the course of hostilities with the help of the new "superweapon". There were reckless plans to form special units of kamikaze, to control planes and submarines stuffed with nuclear explosives.



People, don't you ever like my weathercock?

Drawing by Konstantin Rybnikov

Well-founded anxiety

Ankara. With reference to US sources the Turkish press reports that on the country's territory there are 500 American nuclear warheads, which have been in a state of combat readiness for two years.

The newspaper "Hürriyet" writes that the air units which

this weapon is assigned to, are ready for action at any time. The comments of the local press note with alarm that the "growth of the nuclear presence in Turkey has reached an aggressive level" and that nuclear weapons on the country's territory create serious problems for it.

New Zealand sticks to anti-nuclear stand

Wellington. David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, has declared that his country intends to effectively ban nuclear arms from its territory. If such a stand of New Zealand remains "an irritating factor" in its relations with the US, as something not keeping with the ANZUS treaty, he said, then the latter will have to be abrogated. Deployment of nuclear arms on our territory "can cost our country too dearly," the Prime Minister said. We are for good relations with the US, he went on to say, but we won't agree that nuclear

arms should become a condition for their preservation.

Since last February the ANZUS alliance has been considered to be "inactive" and the US terminated military links with New Zealand after Wellington had refused to allow an American destroyer with nuclear arms aboard to call at New Zealand ports. In view of plans of the New Zealand Government to make such bans a law, Washington has threatened to review its "strategic and military obligations" in respect of that country.

AROUND THE CASE OF 'RAINBOW WARRIOR'

Paris. Each day new facts come to light about the way the French secret services sabotaged the ship "Rainbow Warrior", on which the international environmental protection organization Greenpeace intended to cruise to the Mururoa Atoll, to protest French nuclear explosions.

"Le Monde" reports that the order to carry out this operation was given by former defense minister Charles Hernu. However, neither the President of France François Mitterrand, nor Prime Minister L. Fabius, according to the paper, were notified. But the military clique, and above all general G. Lacaze, who was at that time chief of staff of the armed forces, and general J. Saunier, former chief of the president's personal staff and now chief of staff of the armed forces, knew about the operation.

Admiral P. Lacoste, former chief of the main department of external security who was sacked several days ago, declared that he acted in accordance with the order received from the civil authorities. If he is called to account, said Lacoste, he will tell "the whole truth".

FACTS AND EVENTS

◎ The Washington administration has officially requested Congress for additional \$1 million dollars to beef up the police and security forces in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and a number of other Central American states.

◎ Warships and planes of five NATO countries will participate in large-scale naval manoeuvres, Baltops-85, to be held between October 7 and 15 this year.

◎ At the UN Headquarters there have been hearings into the operations of multinational corporations in southern Africa. Sharply condemned was the criminal collusion between the Western states supporting the transnational and the apartheid regime in their efforts to perpetuate the colonial system in southern Africa.

Syria's principled position

Damascus. For many years we have been seeking peace based on the liberation of Israeli-occupied Arab lands and on ensuring the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and establishment of their own state. This was reiterated by the Syrian President, Hafez al-Assad, in an interview with Japanese television the text of which has just been published here.

Speaking about the attempts to impose on Arabs separate talks with Israel, he stressed that such plans are aimed at the splitting and weakening the ranks of Arabs. Syria stands for another, Israel rejects all proposals for an international peace conference. This allows it to continue its expansionist course without committing itself to the international community, he said.

The president also said that Syria is working to prevent the expansion of the Iran-Iraq military conflict. The war, he stressed, damages not only the two states confronting each other, but also the entire Arab world, including Syria.

US, JAPAN TO HOLD MAJOR EXERCISES

Tokyo. Major Japanese-American naval exercises over vast waters in the Pacific, as planned to begin early in October this year.

The newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" writes that by the continuation of the troops involved and the quantities of weapons to be used the manoeuvres will be much larger in scale than all the previous ones.

Taking part on the Japanese side will be 110 warships, including a number of submarines, 19 combat planes, and 23 coastal servicemen.

The United States will send 15 warships, including one aircraft carrier, to the area of the exercises off the Ogasawara Islands. For ten days the joint Japanese-American naval forces will train in operations like uncoordinated attack, air combat and electronic war, the National Defence Department in Tokyo reports.

Doctors' anti-war recipes

London. The Movement "Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons" has called on doctors in Britain to tell their patients everywhere that the expenditures on the Trident missiles systems are useless.

The organizers of the campaign point out that the Tories have been spending eleven thousand million pounds sterling on the Trident military programme while complaining that they have no money for war on poverty and diseases. It is time the doctors healed Britain's policies, says an appeal issued by the Movement. The "Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons" has decided to publish and disseminate anti-war leaflets to condemn the Trident missiles.

The initiators of the new race offensive include many prominent members of the medical profession — three Nobel Prize winners and thirty professors.

Willy Brandt against 'organized insanity'

Bonn. The Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, has written a book entitled "Organized Insanity — the Arms Race and Survival in the World". It has just come out of the press. Touching on the forthcoming Gensers summit between the Soviet leader and his American counterpart, Brandt notes that it is only a success if "one does not question the right to exist, and if they are attained on a mutual basis for the benefit of mankind".

W. Brandt, who is chairman of a commission on international development, notes the considerably worsened situation in some developing countries.

While official statistics put the number of children who die of starvation and diseases at fifty thousand a day, the author notes, an alarming record has been set this year — nearly two billion are expected to be born. He is expected to be shocked by the fact that throughout the world, in effect, one may become a death sentence on the world's population.



Chile. Fearing that the popular unrest will assume enormous proportions, the leader of the Chilean fascist military junta Pinochet has extended the state of emergency in his country by another six months. A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed along with a "state of danger in view of a threat to create internal disorder". The measures give sweeping powers to the repressive security forces.

◎ Police brutality against democratic elements.

Photo Prensa Latina—TASS

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

Washington. Leaders of 45 American public, anti-war, religious, black organizations and trade unions have sent a letter to President Reagan in which they call on him to respond positively to the Soviet proposal of a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The letter points out that the proposal offers an opportunity for overcoming the present deadlock at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. The unwillingness of the American administration to change its position can lead to escalation of the arms race both on earth and in outer space, the letter maintains.

Secret film from South Africa

Washington. This film was made secretly in South Africa without the knowledge of the authorities, states an inscription on the screen. It is succeeded by a title which registers on film Africans working like slaves in South African gold mines.

After this the audience sees one of the so-called Bantustans where dark-skinned residents of South Africa have been driven together. Half of the black children in these photos do not live more than five years, says the narrator. In sharp contrast with this misery, the camera turns to the fashionable "Whites Only" residential areas in Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, and Durban. This splendour is followed by scenes of police and military brutality in African townships and the merciless beatings and torture unleashed on those who fight the inhuman apartheid system.

This documentary evidence of the crimes perpetrated by the racist regime in Pretoria caused a burst of indignation among the audience — delegates attending the 15th annual conference organized by US congressmen.

The apartheid system is no more sacred, said T. Sowers, a trade union activist from South Africa. He added that as a system of oppression, apartheid is backed by the Reagan administration with its policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria.

Science and technology

SPIDERS-VEGETARIANS

The web of some spiders can be not only a trap for flying insects. Canadian researchers R. Smith and T. Mommsen observed that in spring, when spiders are few, they behave in a strange way — very often spin a new web although no prey is caught by it in most cases. Having examined the Araneus Diadematus (the common garden spider) species (the commonest spiders found at that time the spiders eat vegetable food, mostly flower pollen trapped by their web nets).

AIR FOR... ROBOTS

The Bridgestone company — leading producers of car tyres and other technical rubber goods — has started the production of robots in Japan. Its electronic devices distinguished for being put into motion by compressed air. It is supplied into special rubber gears which transfer energy to the pulleys. In turn, the latter make the manipulators turn. The new robots are light and compact and can be used for dyeing, treatment and assembling parts and so on. Utilizing various qualities of technical rubber, Bridgestone intends to develop a series of robots for medicine, everyday activities and other purposes.

THE MOON AND EARTHQUAKE

Scientists at the seismological laboratory of the University of California have worked out a new theory of forecasting earthquakes. Having analysed data on seismic activity over the past 50 years, the experts noticed a certain regularity between the position of the luminary and the earthquakes in California look place either at 5 a.m. or at 6 p.m. under full moon or new moon, when the Sun and the Moon were simultaneously in the west or in the east. The correctness of the new theory can be checked in the very near future — scientists predict a new strong earthquake of force 8 in California in 1987.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

The recent Ocean Salari-85 war games of the joint naval forces of NATO in the Atlantic were the biggest in the history of the Alliance, A. Menshakov and O. Yuryev write in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

Flocked into one huge armada were about 100 warships and auxiliary vessels of ten NATO countries. Among them were the aircraft carriers, "Dwight D. Eisenhower", "Sarato", "America", the battleship "Iowa", the British anti-submarine aircraft carrier "Illustrious" and others. More than 400 combat planes participated in the manoeuvres.

The aggressive essence of this regular demonstrative "muscle-flexing" by NATO is evident, note the authors. And still at the NATO offices they try to portray matters in such a way as the Ocean Salari-85 presented no danger. The commander of the NATO strike naval forces in the Atlantic, Vice-Admiral Muslin, in one of his statements, went as far as to express the wish that the Soviet Union would not perceive the manoeuvres as a provocation. One is tempted to ask, then, whether the Vice-Admiral would not like the Soviet Union to regard the perfection of NATO combat missiles aimed at annihilating the Soviet Navy, the continuing approximation of the NATO manoeuvres to Soviet borders as "friendly acts" of sorts?

FOR SECURITY IN ASIA

The Soviet Union's appeal for joint quest for ways to consolidate security in Asia and the Pacific basin — the vastest and densely populated part of the world — is having ever broader impact, writes PRAVDA observer V. Ovchinnikov.

The Asian and Pacific regions can and must actively join the world process aimed at preventing thermonuclear holocaust, notes the author. This is facilitated by a number of factors: historic successes of the national liberation struggle, which gave rise to more than two dozen independent states; the upsurge of anti-war and anti-nuclear sentiment in a vivid example of this was the recent decision of 13 island states to proclaim the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone; enhancement of the international prestige and positive role of the non-aligned movement; the turn that has begun in the Soviet-Chinese relations towards their normalization; growing struggle of Asian states for a restructuring of international economic relations, for a new information order.

Despite the difference of positions on separate problems, stresses the author, the peoples of Asia are linked in the community of vital interests. They have identical tasks inherited, to a great extent, from the past and which face them in the future.

RABID WOLVES

Like hungry, furious wolves, the leaders of the counter-revolutionary packs in Pakistan are engaged in a morbid, cat-and-dog scuffles with one another over each sop their overseas patrons throw to them, over each dollar the bandits received under the cover of "humanitarian aid", A. Kapralov writes in IZVESTIA.

Rich villas, Japanese-made cars, Persian rugs and American airconditioners are among the luxuries the ring-leaders of the "Islamic freedom fighters" enjoy, the author points out.

Food and medical aid sent to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan are stolen and sold on Pakistani markets. The money earned this way goes to the bank accounts of the counter-revolutionary leaders. For instance, notorious Gulbuddin Hekmatiyar has transferred into his private account all the Swiss branch of the American Express Bank over 150,000 dollars out of the 300,000 that came from the US "Afghan Relief Committee" alone.

HAITI IS NOT IDYLIC COUNTRY

Tourist leaflets claiming that Haiti is "an almost idyllic country, and though its inhabitants are poor they cannot be called unhappy", sound like a mockery, I. Pachenichkov writes in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

While the average annual income for 5,000,000 Haitians is less than 100 dollars, 0.8 per cent of the country's population take in 44 per cent of the national income, the author notes. 4,000 families receive annual incomes of more than 100,000 dollars. The bourgeois elite rallies round the "life-long president, Jean-Claude Duvalier, to preserve their privileges and bank accounts in the United States of America.

Official White House representatives claim the Duvalier regime allegedly spurs no efforts to improve human rights situation in Haiti, notes the author. Meanwhile, more than 4,000 political prisoners are still languishing in jails and concentration camps and more than 30,000 Haitians annually flee the country for their lives. A real hunting campaign for freedom fighters has been launched in Haiti, stresses the author.

OF INTEREST

Spaghetti lovers indignant

It is said that Italians cannot do without pasta. This view has been, to a great extent, reinforced by spaghetti, which is invariably offered at restaurants to foreign tourists visiting Italy. The Rome Central Institute of Statistics has refuted the view that spaghetti is the staple food in Italy. It turns out that every year, an Italian consumes 25.9 kilograms of bread and only 15.5 kilograms of spaghetti.

Computer made fired

The authorities of an indoor swimming pool in a West German city have "dismissed" a computer which served as a ticket checker at the entrance. It was programmed to allow in visitors who produced magnetic cards. It turned out, however, that for years the computer had been allowing in persons whose cards had expired long ago. It has now been replaced with a human doorman.

Round the Soviet Union

● MORE SHIPS WILL BE ABLE TO SAIL ON THE DNIESTER RIVER AFTER RECONSTRUCTION WORK ON THIS MAIN WATERWAY IN MOLDAVIA. The builders have started digging a one-hundred-kilometre channel in the river bed. The deepening of the numerous rapids and shoals and the straightening of the sharp bends will allow the ships to increase the amounts of cargoes they carry along the river, and to relieve the local load on railways and motorways.

● IN TAJIKISTAN, CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AS A RESULT OF MODERNIZATION AT THE NUREK HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, THE BIGGEST IN CENTRAL ASIA. Changes effected by engineers in the design of the turbines have made them rotate faster, resulting in a 10 per cent increase in the output of every one of the generators. When the modernization work is completed, the station's power rate will increase to three million kilowatts.

● AFRICAN ELEPHANTS HAVE GOT ANOTHER PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT THE ZOO IN TALLINN (CAPITAL OF THE BALTIC REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA). The Zoo experts will study the psychology, behaviour and biology of the newcomers. The research is mainly aimed at determining optimal conditions for their life in captivity, and preserving their rare species. The Zoo, now the country's biggest, will make it possible to increase enclosure, territories and make conditions for their habitation close to natural.

TIDAL WAVE STATION IN THE ARCTIC

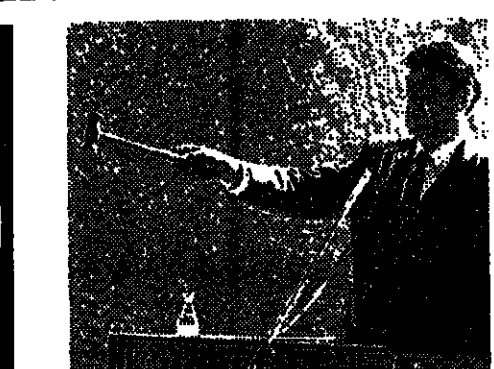
A new electric station powered by tidal waves is to be built on the Kolskaya Sea coast in the Arctic. A short while ago, Soviet specialists have completed projections in the north of the Kola Peninsula where a suitable site has been chosen for the construction. At this place, tidal waves reach four metres in height. The wall of water rushes on shore, and, running in the long narrow channels known as "guba" creates a rapid current of water. The energy of this

Race horses from Russia

Tense silence follows the auctioneer's announcement of the next lot and the first price.

Such is the scene at an Annual International Auction in the manege of the First Moscow Horse-Breeding Factory at Gorki-10. Since 1971 the auctions have been attracting to the Factory connoisseurs of Arab thoroughbreds, Akhaltekins, Budonyus and Turky breeds of horses from many countries of the world. They are representatives of athletic societies and clubs, horse breeders, and businessmen. The Soviet auctions, which are also held at Pystigorok in the Caucasus have a high rating, and the horses offered are excellent.

Some of these auctions break records. The biggest deal ever concluded at Moscow auctions



● Going, going, gone!

for a horse is 41,000 dollars, the previous record was 30,000. In the middle of the '60s, the figures were never as high. Today, the best horses draw millions of dollars in private deals.

The most popular are Arab thoroughbreds, Budonyus breed from the First Cavalry Army Factory, and the Turky breed from Slavopoli. The popularity of the Latvian breed is the surprise of the year. In Latvia, which has no horse factories of its own, horses are bred at special farms. Nevertheless, the dark brown horse, Geks, of Latvian breed has been sold for 6,000 dollars. Consignments of horses are sold to Holland, Italy, West Germany, Finland and even to Britain which has excellent horses of its own.



At the showing. ● We shall soon part, my friend.

Unsuccessful university applicants get jobs

Students at Lvov State University (Western Ukraine) have set up a service to find suitable jobs for young men and women who were unsuccessful at the entrance exams. At its headquarters they can apply for a job close to the professions they intended to pursue.

After unsuccessful attempts many of the applicants simply do not know what to do next, says Anna Pozharskaya, a history student in charge of the headquarters. That is why we have decided to help them. The Rector's Office has signed cooperation agreements with major industries in Lvov. Our headquarters is helping the young people not only to find suitable jobs but also to continue their preparations for the entrance exams.

The departments at Lvov University run clubs where chemistry, physics, mathematics and geography are studied.

The headquarters maintains close links with schoolchildren, and students at vocational schools. Most of the five thousand young people who sought to enter the University this year have gone through job guidance sessions and this has raised the level of competition at departments which previously earned little prestige. There was also an increase in the number of first-year students entered the University after working in relevant fields.

Headquarters similar to the one at the University have been opened in many technical colleges and vocational training schools.

Another industrial area in Byelorussia

place. Experience shows that this method makes construction considerably cheaper.

In Leningrad specialists are designing a hydroelectric unit for the Kolskaya station with the turbine-wheel ten metres in diameter. It is proposed that the Kolskaya project will have two capsule generating units 19 megawatts each to produce up to 50 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. At the moment, two other more powerful tidal wave stations are being designed. The sites for them have been chosen on the White Sea and Okhotsk Sea coasts in the Arctic and in the Far East of this country, respectively.

In the Byelorussian town of Pinsk a new industrial area has been finally formed uniting 17 major plants and factories. The creation of the area was provided for in the programme for developing the plains of Polesye — the biggest massive of boglands in Europe.

Great possibilities for intensive development of this territorial-industrial complex have been opened up by the natural resources recently discovered there. An oil-processing factory has been already commissioned at the town of Moryn on the basis of local oil deposits. The

factory produces about 50 items resulting from oil-processing technology.

At the same town a factory producing albumen and vitamin concentrates is already operating. The Belorussian firm in Soligorsk is expanding its production capacities.

The high rates of Polesye's development will continue in the near future as well. More than half of all new Byelorussian construction activity is planned for this area in the next five-year development plan period (1986-90).

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SAKHALIN'S OIL FIELDS

The oldest ones of oil fields in this country are located on the Sakhalin Island (Soviet Far East), notes the magazine OGONYOK.

Old oil fields now seem to get a new lease on life through a new technology for oil extraction and the island's extensive use of secondary methods of making impact on oil-bearing seams. All these have resulted in a considerable increase in oil output of late. Oil and gas explorations have also attained large scope in recent years. The explorations cover both the land surface of the island and, predominantly, the sea shelf of Sakhalin. Local oilmen are rapidly mastering sea professions, which are new for them and associated with handling unique equipment, specifically floating drilling rigs, special ships for oil and gas exploration, etc. Several oil and gas deposits have been already discovered on the sea shelf of Sakhalin. In the next five-year development plan period (1986-90) these deposits are expected to be developed industrially.

TYPHOON SEEN FROM OUTER SPACE

To see how a typhoon originates, to calculate its speed and direction is possible from outer space. This was proved by observations of the typhoon Diana which raged on the coast of Florida, USA, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. They were conducted by means of a radar, mounted on the spunik and designed

by Ukrainian experts. The radar developed by an academic institute for fundamental research, also proved useful for science and the national economy, stresses the newspaper. For example, it can determine the boundaries of spring floods on rivers.

Many people still remember the alarming days of rescuing the motorship "Mikhail Somov". The "Vostok" icebreaker, which led the ship out through fractures in the ice, found the crew of "Somov" in the boundless ice desert, largely thanks to the radar installed on the spunik Kosmos-1500. This system regularly transmitted information about ice conditions in the area of the Ross Sea. And before "Somov", the radar had helped save, from ice captivity in Long Strait, a convoy of ships with cargoes for the North of our country.

NEW SKIN FOR PATIENTS WITH BURNS

Artificial skin with functional properties no inferior to the real human skin has been evolved by scientists at the Institute of Biological Physics, the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes the newspaper TRUD.

Their research took them three and a half years. After the first year they came out with a method of biological recuperation of the human skin with the help of individual cells. However, this required small pieces of patients' skin which they placed on burnt patches after keeping them in a nutrient medium for several hours. This technique served as a sort of springboard for further search.

Later, they obtained biological skin artificially. The first series of experiments were conducted on animals. The results were encouraging. After five to seven days the skin became implanted very quickly and more im-

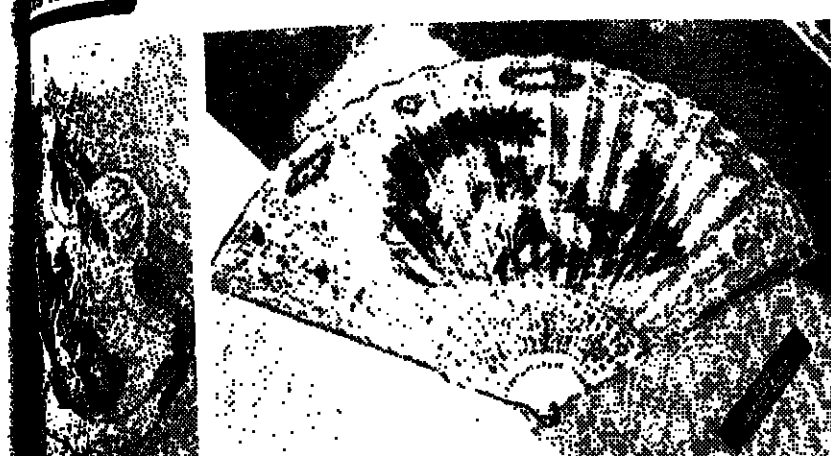
portant — left no wells. The skin at the burnt places was clean and normal, albeit slightly different in colour. So far, the scientists have been experimenting on animals, continues the newspaper. In the near future doctors can use this artificial skin. Its production will start as soon as it is okayed by the medical profession.

WHAT DOCUMENTARY CINEMATOGRAHY CAN DO

Alexei Gabrilovich, documentary cinema director, reflects on this question in the youth magazine STU-DENTSKYI MERIDIAN.

He writes: Not long ago newscast mainly recorded events. Now documentary cinema has gained experience in contacting people, the ability to talk to them, find conflict situations where a person is being thoroughly examined. It has developed its own script, the skill to build the subject matter, in no way making people act but penetrating the characters, the dynamics of the development of their lives. I think, Gabrilovich continues, that the road of documentary cinema passes through the road of artistic work of real value. I wish to make several films about human relationships — love, jealousy, friendship, treachery, mutual aid and devotion — to make a film about a person at the time of some most complicated quest, at the time of the greatest joy or sorrow, to show the endless diversity of his cultural life. Until now this was regarded as the prerogative of feature films. I am sure, writes the author, in conclusion, that it can be coped with by documentaries.

to visit



● "A Girl and a Cupid" fan. (Great Britain, 19th century).

● Fire-shield large fan. (Russia, 18th-19th centuries).

FANS IN OSTANKINO PALACE

Views of lady's toilet in previous times came from our everyday life. You only see them at exhibitions, or in souvenir shops.

History of fans is faced in the Ostankino palace-museum of serial large fans and then ordinary ones in countries with a hot climate — India. These were simply palm leaves, then wicker, wooden, metallic, stretched on a firm frame were common and this has raised the level of competition at departments which previously earned little prestige. There was also an increase in the number of first-year students entered the University after working in relevant fields.

Headquarters similar to the one at the University have been opened in many technical colleges and vocational training schools.



A glance at the exhibition of fans.

Youth on ecology's future

In Moscow, an International seminar has been held on "Conservationist Education for the Young". The seminar has been sponsored by the International Projects Centre attached to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in keeping with the UNEP/WERC project "Conservationist Education for the Young: Contribution to the International Youth Year".

At present, young people of between 15 and 24 years of age make up nearly twenty per cent of the world's population (or 87 million), and sixty-five per cent of population in the developing countries (1983). The future of all mankind will therefore depend upon how deeply the young people of today are aware of the immensity and inevitability of the problems facing us now. The seminar was aimed at debating various

aspects and forms of inculcating in young people a feeling of responsibility for the future and involving them in efforts to preserve and improve the environment.

The seminar was attended by heads and activists of national and international youth environmental organizations from Australia, Austria, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, India, West Germany, Kenya, Colombia, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Panama, the USSR, the United States and Finland.

The seminar discussed key issues in the joint efforts aimed at giving ecological education to the young, as well as dissemination of ecological knowledge. During the debates the participants shared their organizations' experiences in ecological education.

They had the opportunity to learn about the conservationist efforts of Soviet youth organizations, such as the Youth Ecological Council at the Moscow State University.

Yevgeniya BOVINA

Ancient lyre sounds again

Refined pastoralettes, which the French Court of Louis XIV was so enthusiastic about, sounded again in Leningrad in the accompaniment of the first instrument of that time — wheel of "vielle". The work of the unknown master was restored by Felix Raydonikas (USSR), an honorary member of the Oxford International Association of Researchers and Restor-

ers of Musical Instruments. The wheeled lyre, once rather widespread among European peoples, was later reserved only among nomadic peoples in the Ukraine and southern Russia. One of the last performers landed over his instrument to the expedition of ethnographers. As it turned out, the lyre was made not by an amateur craftsman but a skill-

professional, and as to the specific structure and form of its parts experts confidently established the place and date when it was made — France, 17th century.

The wheeled lyre "vielle" has been transferred to the folklore group of Dmitry Pokrovsky, which has a repertoire of old songs and forgotten melodies of different countries.

VIEWPOINT

FESTIVAL OVER. THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR CONTINUES

MNI questions on the International Youth Year held in the USSR are answered below by

Viktor MISHIN,

First Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Commission on its holding

Q: What are the assessments of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students?

A: The Moscow Festival became a major forum of the world youth in the 40-year history of this movement. Among its more than 20,000 delegates were young communists and socialists, democrats, liberals and radicals, democratic christian youth and representatives of numerous antiwar and ecological movements, as well as trade union, women's, children's and other associations. Moscow also played host to representatives of organizations which were formerly disinterested in the festival movement. For example, the International Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth sent their representatives for the first time to the forum, and actively participated in the preparatory process.

Exceptionally packed was also the programme of the Festival within the framework of which practically all the vital problems of the modern world were discussed, including the issues of peace and disarmament, national independence and social progress, international cooperation and security, a new international economic order, environmental protection, as well as those dealing with youth and students' rights.

Speaking about its political results, the main thing, I believe, is that the world delegates, representing the most diverse political, ideological and philosophical trends, wanted and managed to rise above tactical and, sometimes, even strategic differences to demonstrate their striving for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation, for the consolidation of youth solidarity in solving the problems facing mankind. This was reflected also in the Appeal to the Youth and Students of the World adopted in the last day of the 12th Festival.

Q: How broad was the general support for holding the Festival if we are to speak not only of the youth?

A: This idea was widely backed by the broad circles of the international community, specifically by the United Nations. It met with understanding and support in governmental circles of many countries. For example, the honorary Chairman of the National Preparatory Committee of India, the country's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Many governments gave the preparatory committees not only moral but also material support.

Q: So, the Moscow Festival is over but the International Youth Year continues. What are Soviet young people going to do in this respect?

A: All future activities will be directly linked with the motto of the International Youth Year: "Participation, Development, Peace". I shall name some of them. Thousands of young people will come this year to work at major projects in the country, including the newly developed districts of Siberia and the Far East. The youth will participate most actively in the nationwide discussions on the draft Guidelines for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period up to 2000.

New season offers premieres

The Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre has traditionally opened its 67th season with Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin". The opera was staged by Konstantin Stanislavsky, one of the theatre's founders.

The word "premiere" will appear more than once on the theatre's billboards in the new season. Rehearsals are already going on of a ballet "An Optimistic Tragedy" by Mikhail Bronner. The ballet is being staged by the company's chief choreographer Dmitry Bryantsev and is based on Vsevolod Vishnevsky's play of the same title. Classical pieces will also be included in the repertoire. The opera troupe has started work on

Tchaikovsky's "Cherevichki". It is noteworthy that it has not been staged in Moscow for a long time. The Loversky's production of "Les Sylphides", the work which has become classical in the interpretation of the 19th-century Danish choreographer Bournonville, will undoubtedly arouse interest among ballet lovers. The repertoire will also feature the comic opera, "Merry Wives of Windsor", by the German composer Nicolai. The opening of the youth experimental studio of the ballet troupe members will become a remarkable event of the season. Their first production — the ballet "Bravo, Figaro!" — will be staged in October.

Igor KAZENIN

Declining stereotypes

Otar Magvinetukhtelidze is to play the main part in the production "The Night of Iguana" by the Tbilisi Marzhanishvili Theatre. Based on a play by Tennessee Williams, it will be the first premiere of the season in this leading Georgian theatre.

A moment came in my creative biography when it became necessary to broaden my traditional line, says the actor. After many classical parts (the latest was Shakespearean Othello) I took up quite a different character who brought up in the contemporary bourgeois society, lives by its anti-human laws. But when in a different situation, however, he gets strong enough for a compromise which tramples on human dignity and is contrary to the sense of duty and consciousness. This role is not like any other played earlier. But according to Williams himself, "it the character you play is not a puzzle for you, that means that your pen is wrong and the image is far from truthful".

The force of a creative collective is in its ability to discard its own stereotypes. It is noteworthy that in this season the company paid considerable attention to

youth themes, to reflecting moral problems in educating the young man of today, believes the actor. These ideas permeate the company's future productions based on plays by Georgian dramatists Dochanashvili "Water Polo", Roshchik "Let's Wait for a Boy", and "The Chinese Manifesto" by Chkhelidze.

Festival in ancient amphitheatre

The ballet company of the State Opera and Ballet Theatre of Lithuania was the first to open the performances at the 8th International Arts Festival in Bursa (Syria). The audiences showed great interest in the ballet "Coppelia", performed by Lithuanian dancers.

This year the amphitheatre in Bursa welcomed artistic collections from 17 countries. Syrian audiences will see performances by artists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Lebanon, Libya, France, Britain and other countries, as well as folklore ensembles from several Syrian provinces.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

TIIT KUUSIK

The Estonia opera and ballet theatre has staged in the capital Verdi's opera "Tales of Miller" which had never been produced before. The most difficult part of Miller was sung by 74-year-old Tiit Kuusik. The Estonian singer won the hearts of audiences with his powerful and beautiful voice, his splendour and temperament, scenic freedom and psychological profundity of the character.

For more than 40 years Kuusik has been singing on the stage of the theatre. He has a repertoire of amazing beauty, abounding in diverse intonation colours.

The son of a Pärnu carpenter, Tiit Kuusik had a passion for music when he was a child. At school he played cello, and in 1933 was admitted to Tallinn Conservatoire. After graduation in 1938 the young singer participated in an international competition of vocalists in Vienna.

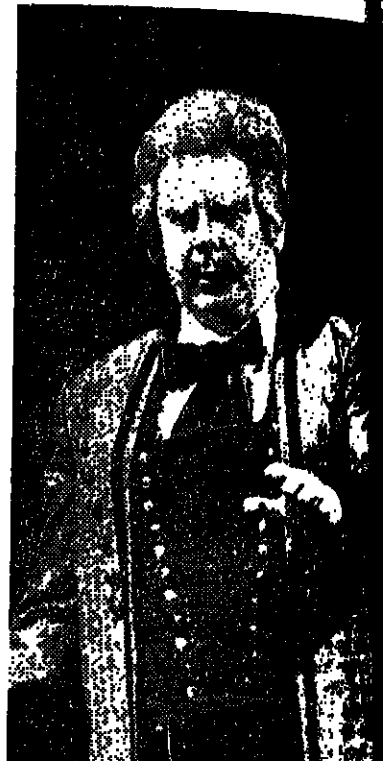
His debut was a great success on the stage of the celebrated theatre in the parts of Escamillo ("Carmen"), Renato ("Un ballo in maschera"), Tonio ("Il Pagliaccio"). The Viennese public liked him but despite the success and acknowledgement, Kuusik returned to his country.

His rich natural qualities enabled him to sing bass and baritone parts, resort to dramatic and lyrical characters. He has played about 60 roles — classical opera parts of Rigoletto, Canio, Germont, Mephistopheles, Figaro, the Dutchman and many others. A place of prominence in the singer's repertoire is held by the operas of Russian composers. The character of Onegin in the interpretation of Kuusik from Tchaikovsky's opera of the same title is full of dramaticism and charm. The voice of the singer in the part of Prince Igor in Borodin's opera of the same title strikes not only with splendid lyrical sounding but also the vividness of dramatic expressiveness. The tragic character of Boris performed by Kuusik reminds one of Chaliapin's interpretation of this part. In the part of Domon sung in Rubinstein's opera critics note the subtlety of the vocal performance and the originality of plastic interpretation.

Tiit Kuusik is an opera singer but he also performs a great deal as a chamber singer. A profound and subtle interpreter of vocal lyricism, he sings remarkably the songs and romances of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Grieg, the works of Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov, Rimsky-Korsakov. Naturally, his repertoire includes the works of Estonian composers. Some parts in modern national operas have been written, taking into account the individual qualities of the singer. Among them is the character of the poet and revolutionary Jüri in the opera "The Bard of Freedom" by Eugen Kapp, the last musical show which reflected the artist's place in Estonia in 1940-1944. Moscow critics, too, could see this opera.

Tiit Kuusik not only continues to sing to the hearts of the audiences with his high vocal skill but also virtuoso vocal technique and perfect artistic mastery. He is energetic and an exacting teacher. Prof. Tiit Kuusik of Tallinn Conservatoire has trained many singers, among them Georg Ots.

Alexander GREEN



Tiit Kuusik as Miller in Verdi's opera "Tales of Miller". Photo by Andrei...

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Alexander GREEN

Economic cooperation till the year 2000

Traditional economic links between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, the basis for the latter's economic development, are acquiring new scope. R. Rohlíček, deputy head of the Czechoslovak Government, told a TASS correspondent. A new impetus to the further approachment between the economies of the two countries was given by the Long-Term Programme of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the USSR and Czechoslovakia for the period of up to the year 2000. It recently came into force.

The few months since this basic document was signed have confirmed that development of the socialist economic integration will henceforth be implemented through broader cooperation and specialization, primarily in the fields of machine-making, electronics, chemical

industry and the agroindustrial complex.

The necessary conditions have been created in both countries to establish direct production, scientific and technological links.

A joint scientific and technological association, Robot, has started functioning successfully. It is to be expected that similar joint enterprises will be established in the chemical, electrical and other industrial branches. To speed up scientific and technological progress, cooperation has been arranged in developing and introducing complex automation systems for technological processes, new generation computers, microprocessors.

Symposium by Finnish joint-stock company

A symposium devoted to improved extraction of sand-and-gravel construction materials from rivers, lakes and sea bays, was recently held at the Moscow representative mission of the Finnish joint-stock company, Värtilä.

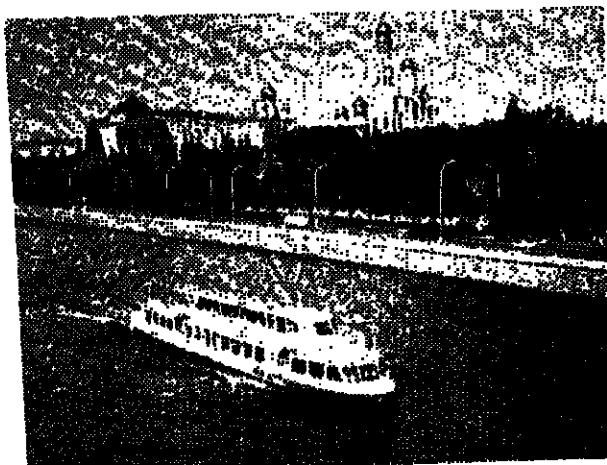
The participants (representatives of the RSFSR Ministry of River Marine) shared their experience in working with the suction-tube dredge produced by Värtilä on Siberian rivers and in the Gulf of Finland.

The symposium, in the opinion of Soviet and Finnish specialists, will contribute to improvement of the suction-tube dredge's performance in severe climatic conditions.

New HEP for southern Vietnam

The biggest HEP in the South of Vietnam, Chiang, is being now constructed with Soviet assistance on the Dongnai River.

It will produce 1,500,000 kW of electric energy every year. Industries in this



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For short river tours. Ample glazing of the comfortable salon offers panoramic view and adequate illumination. Translucent tent over the upper deck protects tourists from direct sunlight and precipitations.

Molded length, m	38.2
Molded beam, m	6.5
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Nominal power plant output, hp	300
Deadweight, t	14
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Full capacity, persons	243
Seats	141
of which in salon on upper deck	92

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Contacts and contracts

© The first generating unit has produced current at the Dukovany atomic power station being built in Czechoslovakia with Soviet technical assistance.

© At Malta's exhibition of household goods, now on in Moscow, 50 firms have displayed for Soviet specialists footwear, knitwear, fur items, samples of book-printing and polygraphic production, communications means and other goods. This is Malta's second such exhibition in Moscow in three years.

© At the Danish Trade Mission in Moscow a symposium has been held by the firms Jensen and Malmros. The participants were shown samples of new laundry equipment produced by the above firms. Special interest among specialists was stirred by a multifunction line for non-stop laundering with a microprocessor control made by the Malmros firm.

Complex

Greece

Agreement has been signed under which a multinational complex for the extraction of alumina will be built in Greece with Soviet technical assistance. It will become country's first national enterprise processing bauxites.

According to local press released by the above firm, the USSR will buy part of the output of the new enterprise which will go into operation in 1990.

WHAT'S ON!

October 1-4

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the National Ballet from Spain. 3, 4 — Performances to the music by classical and modern composers.

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 1 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 3 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 4 — Kremer, "Catherine".

Circus on Leniz Hills (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo) Daily, except Mondays. "Salute Festival" — a gala programme in two parts, featuring the attraction by Emil Kio, performing bears trained by Margarita Shayevskaya and Gennady Budnitsky and other numbers. Daily at 7 p.m. Saturdays, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Sundays, 11.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

FILMS

And Trees Will Grow Even on the Rocks (USSR-Norway). A romantic story about love, patriotism and duty to the Motherland. Action takes place in the remote times

when Slavonic were ruled by Vikings, except Mondays. "Salute Festival" — a gala programme in two parts, featuring the attraction by Emil Kio, performing bears trained by Margarita Shayevskaya and Gennady Budnitsky and other numbers. Daily at 7 p.m. Saturdays, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Sundays, 11.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

CONCERT HALL

Central Concert Hall (1 Kuvshinskaya Embankment, the Redye Hotel). 1 — "The Redye Hotel". 2 — "The Redye Hotel". 3 — "The Redye Hotel". 4 — "The Redye Hotel".

Concert Hall at the Leniz Hills (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo). 1 — "The Redye Hotel". 2 — "The Redye Hotel". 3 — "The Redye Hotel". 4 — "The Redye Hotel".

SPORTS

Chess. 1 — World title matches. 2 — Karlov (USSR) vs. Karlov (USSR). 3 p.m.

Ice Hockey. 1 — Soviet Union vs. USSR. 5 p.m.

Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs. Central Army Club. 6.45 p.m.

This is the current match in the 40th national championship. Central Army Club, the leaders, play against a team with six points less.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 2 and 4 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

October 1-4

In Moscow, city and region, cold weather with rain is expected. Night temperatures of 1°, 0°C and 4°, 9°C during the day. No rains during the following 4 hours, with temperatures slightly rising (to 8°, 13°C) in the daytime. N wind veering to W, 5-10 mps.

In September the temperature in Moscow was only 6.2° colder than usual with 1.6 times more rains than there should have been by the climate.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-90-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

Magician with 'charmed' heart

How much water can a jug the size of a glass contain? With my own eyes I saw it pour out more than two bucketfuls of water.

And can a man of an ordinary height suddenly become a dwarf?

Yes, I testify. Can one see if his eyes are thoroughly "doughed" up and tied with black light-proof ketchup?

All these are within the capability of Indian magician Propid Chandra Sorkar, who won



The Sorkar company.

Photo by Alexander Krasavin

the hearts of Muscovites with his superb magic. Before his Moscow performance he amazed the inhabitants of Leningrad, Riga, and other Soviet cities with his striking or even chilling magic.

But the powerful magician has an ordinary human heart of which I got convinced after speaking to him.

I visited many countries, the testimony of which are awards from 47 international contests and festivals of magicians, said P. Ch. Sorkar. But I came to the Soviet Union not for another triumph, I have performed the best of my father, Sorkar

Igor DANILIN



One of the attractions by the Indian magician.

Photo by Mikhail Stepanov

PLOVDIV FAIR

"Technical Progress for the Benefit of Man" — under this motto the 41st international technical fair will be held in Plovdiv from September 30 to October 7.

Georgi Dzhambov, Bulgaria's trade representative in the USSR, pointed out at a press conference that more than 7,000 Bulgarian organizations as well as firms from more than 80 countries met yearly in Plovdiv at the spring fair of consumer goods and the autumn technical fair.

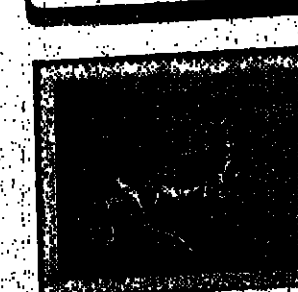
The present fair, which has industrial and production orientation, will display the latest achievements in key industries as machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, building construction and power engineering.

ENTERED IN RED DATA BOOK

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of five stamp and one sheet depicting rare species of animals recorded in the USSR Red Data Book.

At left is the stamp featuring the Central Asian gazelle.

Philately



FULFILLING SOVIET ORDERS

Cooperation with Soviet gas and oil extracting industries is an important component in production and designing activities of the Hungarian association MMG, which produces automation and telecontrol equipment. It specializes in the development and manufacture of

various equipment for Soviet gas and oil pipelines. The association has recently started fulfilling a major Soviet order for manufacturing installations for forced oil extraction. About 100 complexes for such installations will be shipped to Soviet oilmen this year.

SPRINKLER OF GREAT CAPACITY

Designers at an agricultural machine-building enterprise in Debrecen, Hungary, have developed a sprinkler of great capacity. Five months after receiving the order from the Soviet Union, the first sample of the sprinkler has been made. Suitable for chemical destruction of weeds, it protects plants from pests and applies liquid fertilizers.